

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

48.

In presenting to the public this first Number of my *Third Volume*, I think it not improper just to state what has been the success of my labours. There are sold, weekly, of this Work, upon an average, in the United Kingdom alone, more than *two thousand* Numbers; which, when it is considered, that only fifty-two Numbers have been published, is, I believe, an instance of success, unparalleled in the history of periodical publications.—The Register is formed into two volumes in a year, one ending on the 30th of June, and the other on the 31st of December, each volume having a Supplement containing rather more matter, in point of bulk, than the Numbers of which the volume is composed, together with a Title and a copious Index.—The first volume has been re-published, and the edition is already nearly sold off. The Supplement to the Second Volume will appear in about ten days from this time, and will be furnished to those gentlemen who take in the Numbers, by the same persons by whom those Numbers are supplied. This Supplement will contain, amongst a great variety of very important articles, *A Complete Collection of all the Debates on the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties*, also of the *Parliamentary Papers for the whole of the last Session*, including the very interesting *Papers relative to India Affairs*, and *A Complete Collection of all the Debates during the present Session of Parliament*, up to the Christmas recess. The other articles are too numerous to be specified in this place; but, I trust, that the two volumes will be found to form A Political Register for the Year 1802, as complete as it is possible to make a work of that kind, and much more so than any thing heretofore offered to the Public. My eyes have been constantly and steadily fixed on the passing political transactions and events, and, taking the contents of the Numbers and the Supplement together, I have, I am persuaded, omitted nothing worthy of being preserved or remembered.

I have, in this third volume, begun with a paper somewhat larger than heretofore, but which will, when bound, make a volume of the same size as the two former ones. By this addition to the size of the paper, I am enabled to add to the letter-press as much as will, upon the whole sheet, make an augmentation of not less than *three columns*.—I do not like to speak to my readers as to mere

purchasers of paper and print; but I cannot refrain from pointing out, on this occasion, that every sheet of the Register will now contain as much matter as a pamphlet of 90 pages, printed in the usual way; the former sells (exclusive of the stamp) for about *seven pence*, while the latter sells for *three shillings*.

WM. COBBETT.

London, Jan. 1, 1803.

## INVINCIBLE STANDARD.

Since my last, (See Vol. II. p. 865.) the two following articles, relative to this subject, have appeared in the *True Briton*. They are inserted here, 1st. for the purpose of easy reference, when I come to reply to all that has been, or shall be, set up against the claim of LUTZ; and secondly, to show my readers, how little, how very little, what poor miserable tricks, the opponents of that brave soldier condescend to have recourse to.

"We have the authority of an officer of rank, now in this city, who was an eye-witness and bore a part with the 42d reg. in the engagement in which the Standard of the French Invincibles was taken, to contradict the report circulated in the English papers, that it was taken by one LUTZ, a French emigrant, a private in the Queen's German reg. The Invincibles were all taken, killed, or destroyed, by the 42d reg. a full quarter of an hour before the Queen's reg. came up."—(*Glasgow Herald and Advertiser*)—*True Briton*, 4th Jan. 1802.

No doubt they have authority "to contradict" any thing that they do not like. But who is this officer? What is his rank? and what is his name? Why does he not put that to the contradictions, as I did my name to the narrative?

"The glorious circumstance of the capture of this standard has of late become much the subject of discussion in the public papers, from unauthenticated statements, ignorant assertions, or wilfully malicious representations. It has been positively denied, that Serjeant Sinclair, of the 42d reg. took the Invincible Standard. No fact can be more certain. Such has been the statement, not only of the officers of the 42d, but of every officer who served in the glorious campaign in Egypt. In addition to a mass of verbal testimony, we have now that of a most gallant and respectable officer, who himself was present in all the battles in Egypt, and who describes them in a work just published, entitled, 'A History of the British Expedition to Egypt, &c.' That officer is Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Lieut.-col. of cavalry, and knight of the imperial military order of Maria Theresa. After describing, with the greatest spirit and perspicuity, the battle of the 21st of March, he says, 'In this battle the French standard was taken.—Serjeant Sinclair, of the 42d reg. and a private of the Mirones, whose name unfortunately cannot now be acquired, (this we presume to be LUTZ,



claimed equally the trophy, and it appears that each merited the honour; Serjeant Sinclair first took it, but being ordered forwards by an officer, he gave it to a private who was killed. When the Minorca advanced, the French had recovered the colours; but the private wrested them from the man who had possession, and then bayoneted him."—After this clear and convincing testimony, we think no doubt can remain upon the mind of any candid individual with regard to the truth of Serjeant Sinclair's narrative, or the motives of those who would wish to rob him of an honour which is so justly his due. We are far from desiring to detract from the merit of LUTZ, in recovering the colours after they had been re-taken; but in doing justice to one brave man, it is equally unjust and unjustifiable to calumniate another.—*T. Brit. 5th Jan.*

The readers of the Register will remember, that I noticed this error (Vol. II. p. 821) of Sir Robert Wilson, which arose, I presume, from nearly the same causes as the error and consequent misstatement of the Highland Society.—I shall, after a reasonable time has been allowed to that Society, for explanation, resume the subject at large; in the mean time, I beg the reader to compare Sir Robert Wilson's account with Serjeant Sinclair's narrative, published in the proceedings of the Highland Society, (Vol. II. p. 806.) Such a comparison will at once prove how far the above article will operate to the prejudice of LUTZ's claim, or rather of my claim in behalf of LUTZ.

*Paine's Letter to the People of the United States upon his arrival in that Country.*

This wretched traitor and apostate, who went to America in consequence of a letter of invitation from his worthy friend, President Jefferson, (which see Vol. I. p. 756.) has published a letter, by way of recommencement of his labours in the cause of rebellion and blasphemy. We here insert it, not as a curiosity, but as a criterion whereby to judge of the notions and principles of the party, of which, debased as he is, we doubt not he will become a principal organ. That there are, however, people in America who think of this miscreant as he deserves, our readers will perceive by the introduction to his letter; which introduction we here insert, and which is taken from a Maryland village news-paper.

"There is no man known in the U. States, who has blasphemed so openly and wicked as Tom Paine. The Christian would shudder at hearing his expressions repeated. This man has been selected by the President, as his most favoured friend. He has not taken so much pains to procure a meeting with any other person. Is this done for the purpose of insulting the American people, by publicly shewing how much he despises their religious opinions? Or is it done for the purpose of using him as an instrument to root out Christianity in this country? Perhaps the President does not know that blasphemy is a crime which the laws of Maryland punish severely. It will be ne-

cessary for him to procure a repeal of those laws; or his friend may (if disposed to pursue his 'useful labours,' as Mr. Jefferson calls them) in this state be checked in his infamous career. Instead of friendship and honours, for the first offence he would be bored through the tongue, and fined £20. sterl.: for the second offence he would be branded in the forehead with the letter B, and fined £40 sterl.; and for the third offence suffer death. And yet the very man who has done what in this state would subject him to such ignominious punishment, who has blasphemed his God, and endeavoured to destroy every vestige of Christianity, he is the man whom the President of the United States has invited to this country, and publicly meets on terms of intimacy and friendship. Such, people of Maryland, is the respect paid by your President to your laws and your religion!"

*To the Citizens of the United States.*

LETTER THE FIRST.—After an absence of almost 13 years, I am again returned to the country in whose dangers I bore MY share, and for whose greatness I contributed MY part.—When I sailed for Europe in the spring of 1787, it was MY intention to return to America the next year, and enjoy, in retirement, the esteem of MY friends, and the repose I was entitled to. I had stood out the storm of one revolution, and had no wish to embark in another. But other scenes and circumstances than those of contemplated ease were allotted ME. The French revolution was beginning to germinate when I arrived in France. The principles of it were good; they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honest. But the fury of faction soon extinguished the one, and sent the other to the scaffold. Of those who began that revolution I am almost the only survivor, and that through a thousand dangers. I owe this, not to the prayers of priests, nor to the piety of hypocrites, but to the continued protection of Providence.—But while I beheld with pleasure the dawn of liberty rising in Europe, I saw, with regret, the lustre of it fading in America. In less than two years from the time of MY departure, some distant symptoms painfully suggested the idea that the principles of the revolution were expiring on the soil that produced them. I received at that time a letter from a female literary correspondent, and in MY answer to her I expressed MY fears on that head in the following pen-  
sive soliloquy.—"You touch me on a very tender point when you say that my friends on your side the water cannot be reconciled to the idea of abandoning America even for my native England. They are in the right. I had rather see my horse Button eating the grass of Bordentown or Morissana, than see all the pomp and shew of Europe.—A 1000 years hence, for I must indulge a few thoughts, perhaps in less, America may be what Europe now is. The innocence of her character, that won the hearts of all nations in her favour, may sound like a romance, and her inimitable virtue as if it had never been. The ruins of that liberty for which thousands bled, may just furnish materials for a village tale, or exhort a sigh from rustic sensibility; whilst the fashionable of that day, enveloped in dissipation, shall deride the principle, and deny the fact.—When we contemplate the fall of empires, and the extinction of the nations of the antient world, we see but little more to excite our regret than the mouldering ruins of pompous palaces, magnificent monuments, lofty pyramids, and walls and towers



“ of the most costly workmanship ; but when the  
 “ empire of America shall fall, the subject for con-  
 “ templative sorrow will be infinitely greater than  
 “ crumbling brass or marble can inspire. It will  
 “ not then be said, here stood a temple of vast anti-  
 “ quity, here rose a Babel of invisible height, or  
 “ there a palace of sumptuous extravagance ; but,  
 “ here ! ah painful thought ! the noblest work of  
 “ human wisdom, the grandest scene of human glory,  
 “ the fair cause of freedom ROSE and FELL. Read  
 “ this, and then ask if I forget America.”—I now  
 KNOW, from the information I obtain upon the  
 spot, that the impressions that distressed ME, for I  
 was proud of America, were but too well founded.  
 She was turning her back on her own glory, and  
 making hasty strides in the retrograde path of obli-  
 vion. But a spark from the altar of SEVENTY-SIX,  
 unextinguished and unextinguishable throughout that  
 long night of error, is again lighting up in every part  
 of the Union, the genuine flame of rational liberty.  
 —As the French revolution advanced, it fixed the  
 attention of the world, and drew from the pensioned  
 pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack. This brought  
 ME once more on the public theatre of politics,  
 and occasioned the pamphlet, RIGHTS OF MAN.  
 It had the greatest run of any work ever published  
 in the English language. The number of copies cir-  
 culated in England, Scotland, and Ireland, besides  
 translations into foreign languages, were between  
 four and five hundred thousand.—The principles of  
 that work were the same as those of *Common Sense*,  
 and the effect would have been the same in England,  
 as it has been in America, could the vote of the na-  
 tion have been quietly taken, or had equal opportunities  
 consulting or acting existed. The only difference be-  
 tween the two works, was, that the one was adapted  
 to the local circumstances of England, and the other  
 to those of America. As to MYSELF, I acted in  
 both cases alike ; I relinquished to the people of En-  
 gland, as I had done to those of America, all profits  
 from the work. MY reward existed in the ambition  
 to do good, and in the independent happiness of my  
 own mind.—But a faction, acting in disguise, was  
 rising in America, that had lost sight of first princi-  
 ples. They were beginning to contemplate govern-  
 ment as a profitable monopoly, and the people as  
 hereditary property. It is therefore no wonder that  
 the *Rights of Man* was attacked by that faction, and  
 its author continually abused. But let them go on ;  
 give them rope enough, and they will put an end to  
 their own insignificance. There is too much com-  
 mon sense and independence in America to be long  
 the dupe of any faction, foreign or domestic.—But,  
 in the midst of the freedom we enjoy, the licentious-  
 ness of the papers called federal (and I know not why  
 they are called so, for they are in their principles an-  
 ti-federal and despotic) are a dishonour to the cha-  
 racter of the country, and an injury to its reputa-  
 tion and importance abroad.—They represent the  
 whole people of America as destitute of public prin-  
 ciple and private manners. As to any injury they  
 can do at home to those whom they abuse, or ser-  
 vice they can render to those who employ them, it is  
 to be set down to the account of noisy nothingness.  
 It is on themselves the disgrace recoils ; for the re-  
 flection easily represents itself to every thinking  
 mind, that *those who abuse liberty when they possess it,*  
*would abuse power could they obtain it ;* and therefore  
 they may as well take as a general motto for all such  
 papers, WE AND OUR PATRONS ARE NOT  
 FIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH POWER.—There  
 is in America, more than in any other country, a  
 large body of people who attend quietly to their  
 farms, or follow their several occupations, who pay  
 no regard to the clamours of anonymous scribblers,  
 who think for themselves, and judge of government,  
 not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the  
 prudent frugality of its measures, and the encourage-

ment it gives to the improvement and prosperity of the  
 country, and who acting on *their own* judgment never  
 come forward in an election, but on some great occa-  
 sion. When this body moves, all the little barkings  
 of scribbling and witless curs pass for nothing. To  
 say to this independent description of men *you must*  
*turn out such or such persons at the next election,* for they  
*have taken off a great many taxes, and lessened the expenses*  
*of government ; they have dismissed my son, or my brother,*  
*or myself, from a lucrative office in which there was nothing*  
*to do,* is to shew the cloven foot of faction, and preach  
 the language of ill-disguised mortification. In every  
 part of the Union this faction is in the agonies of  
 death, and in proportion as its fate approaches, it  
 gnashes its teeth, and struggles. MY arrival has  
 struck it with a hydrophobia ; it is like the sight of  
 water to canine madness.

As this letter is intended to announce MY arrival  
 to MY friends, and to MY enemies, if I have any,  
 for I ought to have none in America, and as intro-  
 ductory to others that will occasionally follow, I  
 shall close it by declaring the line of conduct I shall  
 pursue.—I have no occasion to ask, and do not in-  
 tend to accept, any place or office in the govern-  
 ment. There is none it could give ME that would  
 be any ways equal to the profits I could make as an  
 author, for I have an established fame in the lite-  
 rary world, could I reconcile it to MY principles to  
 make money by politics or RELIGION. I must be  
 in every thing what I ever have been, a disinterested  
 volunteer. MY proper sphere of action is on the  
 common floor of citizenship, and to honest men I  
 give MY hand and MY heart freely.—I have some  
 manuscript works to publish, of which I shall give  
 proper notice : and some mechanical affairs to bring  
 forward that will employ all MY leisure time. I  
 shall continue these letters as I see occasion, and as  
 to the low party prints that choose to abuse ME,  
 they are welcome. I shall not descend to answer  
 them. I have been too much accustomed to such  
 common stuff to take any notice of it. The govern-  
 ment of England honoured ME with a thousand  
 martyrdoms by burning ME in effigy in every town  
 in that country, and their hirelings in America may  
 do the same.

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Washington, Nov. 12, 1802.

*Extract from the French Official Gazette, the*  
*Moniteur, dated January 1, 1803.*

Lord Pelham, a Minister of the King of  
 England, made use of these words in the  
 House of Peers :—“ Lord Grenville was  
 “ wrong in saying, that we wish to isolate  
 “ ourselves. Our intention is to profit, by  
 “ every opportunity that may occur on the  
 “ Continent, to contribute to the safety of  
 “ our country.”—This reveals to us the secret  
 of what we have already seen, and it will be  
 proper to recollect it in the events which may  
 succeed.—When we learn that a swarm of  
 Secret Agents, under the orders of Drake,  
 Wickham, &c. inundate Germany and Italy,  
 we may presage that the prophecy of Lord  
 Pelham is realized, and that the Continent is  
 menaced with a crisis. Birds of evil augury,  
 they will bear every where the signal of car-  
 nage and devastation.—If war is a scourge  
 more terrible for mankind than famine, pesti-  
 lence, or drought, what profound perversity  
 must have rendered insensible to all the senti-  
 ments of nature, Grenville, Windham, and  
 Minto !—They have endeavoured for several



months to disturb Holland, Switzerland, and Germany; they endeavour at this moment to disturb the tranquillity of Genoa, and this is the object of the frequent voyages of the frigate Medusa.—They have endeavoured to bring about a revolution at Naples. Moltisano and Belpucci have been arrested at Calais, at the moment when they were embarking to confer at London with the agents of the faction which directed them.—They are arrested, and their process is commenced. The Counsellor of State, Thibaudeau, has already interrogated them several times; their papers are numerous and very interesting.—Thus they seek also to disturb the tranquillity of the Pope, and two agents, who both took a part in the civil disorders of Rome, have met at Paris, the one coming from London and the other from Italy.—In pursuance of the same system Mr. Moore appears on the Continent surrounded by the agents of Duthail, who are miserably sullied with every crime.—It is also for the purpose of exciting storms upon the Continent, that more than 100 brigands at Jersey, condemned by the tribunals for robberies, assassinations, and incendiary crimes, have sought there a refuge, from whence they embark in fishing-boats, and come upon our coasts to assassinate unfortunate women and unfortunate proprietors.—But these plots are vain; let us hope that they will continue to be so. The French government will always cut the thread of such intrigues, although they may be woven with much art, like the Gordian-Knot. The Continent will remain in peace, but the glory will accrue to the French people, and the remorse to the friends of war. Yes, the remorse, after ten years of war, when a third part of the generation has perished. Is there now a mother in England, Germany, Italy, or France, who must not regard with horror, Grenville, Windham, and Minto! those men who provoke war which they never make. In the bosom of a wealthy and magnificent city, surrounded by all the delights and comforts of life, they provoke the massacre of the rest of mankind.—Is there a sovereign upon the Continent whose essential study is now not to read with attention, and to meditate profoundly, on the speeches and the ideas which reveal that internal policy, confessed now with a shamelessness unexampled in the history of nations, and which can only be the effect of delirium, the first punishment of crime?—Mr. Windham accuses ministers of not having allies, and at the same moment he speaks of the Russian nation as ferocious and barbarous. The Emperor Alexander will, doubtless, despise such provocations; but if we consult the annals of all people and all times, has not the Russian nation the right

of demanding a just satisfaction?—At the same time they give five hundred pounds sterling to a miserable emigrant, for printing a libel against the grandson of Frederick II. against that wise prince, the friend of his people, to whom Europe owes in part the tranquillity and the repose which it begins to enjoy.—What if the King of Prussia should exact a punishment for a conduct so strange, on the part of a nation with whom he is at peace, on the part of a government for whom he has preserved the state of Hanover?—In order to insult all the governments of Europe, they support the same principles as the Tunisians and the Algerines, who, although at peace, insult the flag of all nations; but it should be recollected, that they only attack weak powers; and certainly France, Russia, and Prussia, may at length become fatigued with this excess of licentiousness, and say that it shall exist no longer.—They complain of not having allies, and all the diatribes of the faction tend to prove that the Emperor of Germany was betrayed, when advised by a perfidious minister, he twice sacrificed the flower of his armies, in order to support that cause, and not his own.—We may apply to these orators what was said of the Council of Kings of Babylon: “They give all the Counsels which they ought not to give, and they neglect those alone which ought to be followed.”—These men do not speak either the opinion or the wish of the English NATION. That nation so enlightened, so philosophic, has other views and other opinions, and IF IT HAD HAD TO APPOINT ITS REPRESENTATIVES, it would not have chosen Lord Grenville, Windham, or Minto. But what do they wish? They have ruined the finances of their country, by their foolish enterprizes; they have lost the good opinion of Europe by their arrogance. The Prince, when he discovered them, chased them from his presence. They have remained with their regrets, which pursue them, torment them, and give to all their actions, and all their speeches, that furious tone which reveals the state of their minds.—Trouble; disorder, and blood can alone relieve them; they wish for trouble, disorder and blood.—Their speeches are those which the celebrated Milton placed in the mouth of Satan.—But we despise these fallen actors, and we repeat again and again, that the peace, the whole of the peace, and nothing but the peace, can consolidate Europe, and England especially. It would be a wise and patriotic law which should prevent those ministers who have retired, from sitting during the first seven years of their retirement, in the Parliament of England.—Another law not less wise, would be, that every member who insulted a people and a friendly power, should be condemned to two years silence. When the tongue offends, the tongue should be punished.—To conclude, it

\* See the refutation of this falsehood, Register, p. 859.





results from all their speeches, that they wish for war; but that they are without allies, and without credit upon the Continent.—We shall therefore have peace, thanks to their discredit.—Tender mothers, good citizens, enlightened philanthropists, bless Heaven for the discredit of that faction; for its credit upon the Continent would be the signal for the death of your children, for the devastation of your Provinces, for the mourning of all nature!!! —(*Moniteur*).

#### PUBLIC PAPERS.

*Letter from the Secretary at War for the Island of Sardinia, to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, relative to the Slaves who were liberated by the Gov. of Algiers.*

Sir,—Some uncertain accounts had before informed us of the generous and successful interposition of Rear-Admiral Lessigues, with the Bey of Tunis, in favour of a certain number of the inhabitants of the island of St. Pierre, who were carried off by some armed ships from Barbary, in the year 1797. But, we knew not whether we might give faith to that interesting piece of news, till your letter of the 25th of Oct. put an end to all our doubts.—Sir, at the moment at which I have the honour to write to you, his R. H. the Duke de Genevers is in the deepest affliction on account of the sudden death of a brother, whom he tenderly loved, and whose loss is a great public calamity.—An incident so distressing, though it has withdrawn his attention for a time from the concerns of public business, yet has not hindered him from sympathizing in the good fortune of those poor men who are so generously restored to liberty and to their country.—It gives me the highest pleasure, Sir, that I have the honour of testifying to you, in the name of his R. H. that grateful sense which he entertains of an act so nobly humane. I flatter myself that you will have the goodness to make it known to the French gov. which could not have employed a fitter person than yourself to discharge the last act in the completion of views so beneficent.—I am, with the highest regard, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, *Querjada,*  
Nov. 6, 1802. Sec. at War for Sardinia.

*Note transmitted by the Swedish Minister to the Deputation at Ratisbon, relative to a Provision for the Ecclesiastical Princes.*

His Majesty the King of Sweden has learnt with satisfaction, that several of the co-estates have proposed, that a proper provision shall be made for the Ecclesiastical Princes, who have lost their states by the treaty of peace. Those Princes, whose states have been the continual theatre of the war, deserve the highest consideration. Of this number are the Princes Bishops of Liege and Bale, and his Highness the Elector of Treves. The proposed plan of a contribution of Roman months seems to be less proper, as it depends absolutely on the will of each state in particular, and does not offer to the pensioners a sufficient security. In the 25th and 26th sittings of the Deputation, the Sub-delegates of Saxony and Bohemia treated and discussed this object with so much ability, that it gives a real pleasure to his Majesty to adhere to the principles they have established, and to their propositions. Since his accession to the throne, and during the war now terminated, his Majesty caused his subjects to furnish, with an exactness of which few states of the Empire could give an example, the contingent im-

posed on him, and the Roman months which had been granted. These charges of the war are too sensible and too burthensome to Swedish Pomerania, to make it compatible with the paternal solicitude of his Majesty for his subjects, to consent that any more charges of the like kind should be imposed on them after the re-establishment of peace. The intention of his Majesty in his quality of Duke of Anterior Pomerania, consequently is to provide against all concession of the Roman months, or other subsidies on the part of all the states of the Empire, which might arise from the affair of the indemnities. *Knut-Bild. Ratisbon, Dec. 9, 1802.*

*Protest of the Bailiff of Ploen against the Proclamation of the Senate of Lubeck.*

The free imperial city of Lubeck having, by a proclamation of the 11th inst. declared its resolution to occupy the whole tract of land belonging to the chapter and bishop of Lubeck, between the Trave, the Baltic, and Himmelsdorf Lake, a line which is drawn above Schwartan, at a distance of at least 500 French toises from the Trave—I the undersigned do by superior authority, and in the name of his Majesty the King, my most gracious Sovereign, protest against the occupation of any village belonging to the chapter, and do in the most solemn manner reserve to his Majesty the King, to his most Serene Highness the Prince Bishop, and to the venerable Chapter, all their just rights. *A. Von Hennings. From the Castle of Ploen, Dec. 12, 1802.*

At the same time appeared the following proclamation:—"In the name of his Majesty the King of Denmark, &c.—The magistrates of the free imperial city of Lubeck, having notified by proclamation of the 11th inst. their intention to occupy a part of the villages belonging to the Prince Bishop and Chapter, to which the King, my gracious Sovereign, can by no means consent.—The subjects of the Prince Bishop and Chapter are hereby desired to pay no attention to the said proclamation, and to pull it down, and deliver it in wherever they shall find it." *A. Von Hennings, Castle of Ploen, Dec. 12, 1802.*

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*Tunis, Oct. 19.*—The presents which the Tunisian Ambassador carries to Paris for Mad. Buonaparté, consist of two very elegant Moorish female dresses, richly embellished with diamonds. For the First Consul he carries ten beautiful horses, some lions, &c. The Bey received from the French Rear-Admiral Lessegues, several muskets and pistols of the finest workmanship, from the manufactory of Versailles, and other presents of great value. The Minister, Sidi-Jussuf Sahib Gauba, received a large diamond ring—There are now in all 47 Barbary corsairs at sea, which daily take prizes on the Italian coasts.

*Constantinople, Nov. 9.*—The Epaminondas, a French vessel, which lately arrived at Constantinople, has sailed for Sebastopolis, in the Crimea, to take in a cargo of corn.—The Reis Effendi took the earliest opportunity of dispatching firmans to the different ports of the Black Sea, that the Epaminondas, and all other French vessels entering them, should be received as those of a friendly power, and conformably to the last treaty.—The Captain Pacha gave a gratuity of 250 piastres to the capt. of the port, on his presenting to him the firman granted to the first French ship which appeared in the Black Sea.—The Reis Effendi has sent models of the French flag to the different ports in the Black Sea; and every measure is taken to ensure to the flag of the French Republic the enjoyment of all the privileges secured to it by the conditions of the peace.—*Nov. 10.*—To-day we have received advices from Egypt, that a French frigate and a corvette have



the well known Col. Sebastiani, who was lately sent from Paris to Constantinople and Algiers. Immediately after his landing, he had a conference with the English Gen. Stuart, to whom he declared, that he had it in commission from the First Consul to inquire into the situation of affairs in Egypt, and that he wished to be informed of the reason why the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, by the evacuation of Egypt by the Brit. troops, was delayed?—To this Gen. Stuart answered, that political reasons and motives were no part of his business: that he waited for orders from his govt. and when they arrived he should obey them.—Cit. Sebastiani immediately dispatched the corvette to France, with the answer of the English gen., and proceeded himself to Cairo.—Nov. 18.—The English and Russian ambassadors here have had several conferences with the Reis Effendi, the subject of which is an alliance which England and Russia wish to conclude with the Porte.—The latter, however, has not, as yet, explicitly declared its intentions. The French Chargé d'Affairs, Cit. Ruffin, is treated here with the highest respect.—A good understanding is again restored between the Turks and the English in Egypt, and the garrison duty of Alexandria is performed jointly by the troops of both nations.—The French Plenip. Ruffin, has received advice, that the First Consul has commissioned Col. Sebastiani to visit the strong places, and the whole coast of the Levant, and make a report on their condition.—In consequence of the urgent instances of the English Ambassador, Lord Elgin, the first English ship entered the Black Sea, displaying the English flag, on the 7th of Nov.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—Lord Elgin is making preparations for his return to England, on account of the ill state of his health.—The Porte has received advice that the Beys in Upper Egypt have made exertions to break through the cordon of Turkish troops, to get to the English; but that their design has been frustrated by the Pacha of Cairo.—Col. Sebastiani styles himself French envoy extraord. for the whole Levant.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—By a French courier returning to Paris, our Monarch has written to the First Consul, and most strongly interested himself in the fate of the King of Sardinia, of Switzerland, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia; observing, that he cannot believe the report, that these three countries are to be incorporated with the French republic.—Admiral Count Mordwinof has resigned.

Genoa, Dec. 11. Political tranquillity is not yet fully re-established in the republic of the Seven Isles. The Russian Admiral on that station was lately obliged to employ both a land and a naval force against the enemies of good order.

Frontiers of Russia, Dec. 11.—A courier from St. Petersburg, dispatched from the French Ambassador there to Paris, brings advice that the Emperor will accept the guarantee of Malta, as soon as some alterations shall be made to the articles of the treaty of Amiens, relative to that point.

Berne, Dec. 12.—The Administrative Chamber of the Canton of Lucerne has been authorised to levy a contribution of 25,000 francs in the canton, to make up the sum to be paid for the maintenance of the French troops.

Frankfort, Dec. 14.—It is now resolved that our fortifications shall be demolished. This is the wish of the French govt. and it is indeed very acceptable here.—Only the town-wall will be left standing.—The report that the Emperor has ratified the Recess, or plan of indemnities, is not confirmed.

Milan, Dec. 12.—The organic law which establishes the new gov. at Genoa, has been published there. The gov. will consist of a senate, in which a doge is to preside. There are to be 5 great officers of state, viz. the ministers of justice and legislation, of the

interior, of war, of the marine, and of finance. The senate is to consist of 30 senators; each senator to be 30 years old, and remain in office 6 years. The doge is to be chosen by the senate, and continue in office 6 years; nor can he again be elected till after 6 years.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—Yesterday arrived a Dutch courier, with the exchange of the convention concluded between the court and the Batavian republic, relative to the towns of Savenaar, Huissen, and Malbourg.

Vienna, Dec. 18.—On the 15th inst. H. R. H. the Duchess Dowager of Parma arrived here. The Emperor received her at the palace, and led her to her Majesty the Empress.—The order of the French government that the silk of Piedmont, and other Italian States, shall only be sold to dealers in France, will be very sensibly felt at Vienna, and probably cause the failure of several silk manufactures there.

Basle, Dec. 20.—Cit. Hocpyffnef, editor of a German gazette at Berne, has been again arrested, for inserting in his journal, a satire against the minister and general in chief, Ney.

Ratisbon, Dec. 8.—The deputation of the empire held its 33d sitting yesterday. The Sub-delegate of Bohemia gave to the Protocol an important declaration, in which he highly disapproves of the steps taken by the ministers of the mediating powers, in having themselves communicated to the Diet of the Empire the general Recess of the deputation, and the arrêtés it contained. He concludes this declaration in the following manner:—The Directorial Minister opened the Protocol with ect to this declaration, but at present none of the members of the deputation have voted upon it.

Dec. 11.—The important note which the Imperial Plenip. M. de Hugel presented to the Dictature of the Diet, has been published. One passage of this note has produced a great sensation; it relates to the Indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and is conceived in these words:—"Bound by its duty towards the Empire, and by its full powers, the Deputation is authorized to execute the dispositions of the treaty of Luneville, but it has no right to contribute to the imperfect execution of a clear, express, and precise stipulation, without the consent of the parties interested.—The General Diet of the Empire assembled yesterday, when it was resolved, that the deliberation on the general Conclusum transmitted directly to the Diet by the ministers of the mediating powers, should be opened in the first sitting after the Christmas recess.—The following is the result of the deliberation which took place on the 7th inst.—Saxony demands that whilst the ratification of the general Conclusum is deliberated upon, the Deputation shall occupy itself with the rent assigned to the Elector of Treves, and the support of the clergy of the 4th and 5th class. As to any thing further, the Sub-del. refers to his preceding votes, and thinks that the Deputation ought not to take the charge of making innovations in the Constitution of the Empire and the Circles; his court reserves to itself expressly, its right over the Imperial fiefs of Hannau Lichtenberg, situate on the right bank of the Rhine, and also the city of Erfurt and its territory and generally all the rights of the House of Saxony, as to any object of the indemnities.—The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order joins in the vote given by Bohemia, in the last sitting, and demands expressly the insertion, in the Conclusum, of the clause relative to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; he is convinced of the necessity of admitting into the College of Electors, and that of Princes, new Catholic States, and regards as highly suitable the conferring of the Electoral Dignity on the Grand Duke; he also thanks Bohemia for the proposal of attaching in perpetuity that dignity to the Grand Mastership of the Teutonic Order.

Hague, Dec. 29.—A letter from the Gov. General of



the Cape of Good Hope has been received, informing the government that the colony has been restored by the English in the most flourishing condition.—Gen. Victor, Capt. Gen. of Louisiana, is arrived here, and has had several conferences with the French ambassador and the govt. He has examined at Rotterdam, and along the Meuse, all the preparations for the expedition. He will remain at the Hague till he embarks, which will take place on board the frigate *La Furieuse*. The transports will not be equipped this month.—*Dec. 31.* On the 24th inst. sailed under convoy of the corvette *De Vlieg*, a squadron of transports carrying out troops, civil officers, with ammunition and other articles, to Batavia and the Molucca Isles. That same day sailed likewise a force of 1000 or 1200 men, to Surinam, Demerara, and the West India Isles; in which the govt. intends to keep stronger garrisons than it has yet allowed to be intimated in the newspapers of this country. The troops are to go out in small detachments, and so as to elude as much as possible the notice of other powers.

*Paris, Dec. 19.*—In consequence of the dispositions of the *Ariété* of the Consuls, relative to the contraband and smuggling of prohibited merchandise, several detachments of cavalry and infantry are about to be put in motion in the departments of the Scheldt and the two Nethes, in order to protect the double line of customs established on the Batavian Republic, as well as the line established on the frontiers off ished upon the banks of the Scheldt. The same operation is to take place in the line above Venloo.

*Paris, Dec. 20.*—In the Council of the Administration, which was held this day, the Minister of the Treasury gave in an account of all expenses of negotiations, discounts of bills, services, and transfers of money, discharged out of the treasury, from the 23d of Sept. 1801, to the 23d of Sept. 1802, the 10th year of the French Republic.—The results which he presented were highly satisfactory, the total expense upon those objects collectively, not exceeding the sum of 15 millions of livres, or about 630,000l. sterling, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  less than was the same branch of the expenditure for the year immediately preceding. This account, with the several documents by which it is authenticated, will be communicated to the Legislative Body at its first meeting, and afterwards printed.—Among the papers laid before the Consuls by the Minister of the Treasury, was a curious statement of the daily expense of discounting the bills of the Receiver-General of the Rev. commencing from the end of the year 8 (Sept. 23. 1800), coming down to the end of the year 10 (Sept. 23. 1802).—Some few days before the battle of Marengo the discount of those bills was at 5 per cent. per month.—In the course of the year 9, it fell first to 2, and then to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month.—In the year 10 it varied from 15-16 to 3-4ths per month.—It is now fixed for the whole of the year 11 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month.—*There is now no other govt. in Europe whose bills are discounted at so moderate an interest.* At the Council of Administration, which is to be held next Saturday, the Ministers of Finance, and the Public Treasury, will present the general account of the receipts and expenditure of the Republic, during the year 10. Each minister will transmit, at the same time, a particular account of the expenses of his department. In the same council the budget will be drawn up, and presented to the Legislative Body for the service of the year 11.—The *Caisse d'amortissement* is cancelling in the great book the 6 per cent. consols, which it has bought. The state of its operations will be joined to the general account of finances, which will be presented to the Legislative Body. It will afford results of a nature to satisfy all persons interested in the prosperity of the republic.—*Moniteur.*—Gen. Victor, who is to be

Capt. Governor of Louisiana, left Brussels on the 18th, on his way to Holland, where he was to put himself at the head of the French armament, which is shortly to set sail from Helvoetsluys, in order to take possession of that immense country.

*Dec. 30.* On Wednesday last there was held a council of Finance. The ministers of the finances, and of the public treasury, gave in an account of the receipts for the year 10.—The receipts of the year 10 exceed by 50 millions the estimate of the minister of finance. This estimate itself exceeded the receipts of the year 9, thirty millions. The year 10 thus offers a total increase beyond the year 9, of 80 millions.—It is computed that the receipts of the year 11 will exceed by 30 millions those of the year 10, which would make a difference between nine and eleven of 110 millions. These accounts contain nothing but what is real and effective.—On the 1st Vendémiaire, year 11, all the resources of the year 18 were entire, and the 312 millions of government bills upon the supplies of the year 11, were all in the public treasury. The results of these accounts, in all their details, all the receipts, specifying the amount of each particular tax, in each particular department, as well as the balance at the public treasury, will be printed and published during the approaching session of the legislative body.—*Moniteur.*

*Dec. 31.*—The members of the legislative body who, according to the forms of the existing constitution were to vacate their seats, will cease to exercise their functions on the 1st of next Pluviôse (Jan. 21.)—Cit. Galli, of the department of the Po, is appointed a counsellor of state for the home department.—Cit. Ségur, a member of the legislative body, is nominated a counsellor of state for the home department.—The legislative body will recommence their sittings for the year 11 on the 1st of next Ventôse (Feb. 20).

#### FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

##### *Buonaparte's Address to the Helvetic Deputies. Published at Paris, Dec. 28, 1802.*

The more I learn of your country, so much the more am I convinced that it cannot, with advantage, have more than a single government. By the representative system the democratic cantons would be subjected to the necessity of payments to which they are unaccustomed. The descendants of William Tell must know neither the restraint of chains, nor the payment of imposts. But, on the other hand, for Berne, and the other great cantons, the attempts at pure democracy were absurd. Your different cantons must of necessity have diversities of constitutional arrangement. With three leading exceptions, you must be re-established nearly in the same political order in which you were before. The inequality of rights which subsisted among the old cantons; the relations between sovereign and subject states; with the prerogatives of the Patrician families must be abolished for ever. Under these corrections of the constitutions of the cantons, Switzerland may possess a federative government of effective vigour.—For the maintenance of an independent central gov. your country is, by the invincible parsimony of nature, too poor. Your gov. cannot be other than one which may be supported without a burdensome civil list. You cannot now act that part, among the great powers of Europe, to which you were formerly not unequal, when those which now constitute the great powers, were subdivided into a multitude of petty states. Your real force would be enfeebled, your present militia would be lost by the institution of a standing army. You might, indeed, become great by forming two departments of France. But from France you are separated by the eternal indestructible barriers of nature. Between two powers,



between which there is a balance of force and influence, you are safe. Preserve your neutrality, your laws, your political tranquillity, your good morals; and your fortune cannot but be happy. Confederate government enfeebles great states; but, by concentrating, invigorates the energies of those which are small. Besides, whom would you place at the head of your central government? If several persons, would there not be a division of their opinions and interests? If one man, who is there among you, whom you would all be willing to invest with the necessary confidence and authority? I, invested as I am, by the confidence of a great nation, with the power of its supreme magistracy, could not undertake to govern you. Should you chuse a native of Zurich, the inhabitants of Berne would be dissatisfied. By the choice of a catholic, offence would be given to the protestants. By the restoration of the gov. of the cantons, you may become happier than by any merely central gov. During the existence of one single gov. for all Switzerland, what have you known but incessant and unavailing changes? Last year you drove away a diet legitimately nominated by the people. Of your last constitution, I cannot approve; a central gov. cannot be maintained among you, without the presence of French troops. Your present gov. knows this by experience. Its members spoke the voice of patriotism, in consenting that the French troops should be withdrawn; but their prudence in that consent was not justified by the events which followed. As a French citizen, I cannot but add that Switzerland, though independent in regard to its own affairs, must not be so in its relations to France.—No English emissaries are to be entertained in Switzerland. *With England the Swiss must enter into no treaty!!* The gov. of Berne has ever been in the habit of seeking the support of foreign powers hostile to France. This example was allowed by Reding, and the other leaders in the last insurrection. Such must never again be the policy of Switzerland. France will never permit the Leman territory, of which the inhabitants are by blood and language allied to the French, to become again subjects to the Swiss. The basis of your new structure must be taken from the revolution and the will of the people. In the whole, the people must be satisfied, and no taxes must be imposed.

*Decree of the French Consuls relative to the Establishment of Chambers of Commerce.*

The consuls of the republic, on the report of the minister of the interior, decree as follows:—Chamber of commerce, decree of Dec. 24.—Chap. I. Art. I. There shall be established chambers of commerce in the following towns: Lyons, Rouen, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Brussels, Antwerp, Nantes, Dunkirk, Lisle, Mentz, Nismes, Avignon, Strasburgh, Turin, Montpellier, Geneva, Bayonne, Toulouse, Tours, Carcassonne, Amiens, and Havre.—II. The chambers of commerce shall consist of 15 merchants in those towns whose population exceeds 50,000 souls; and of 9, in all those where the population is below that amount: not counting the prefect, who is always, in virtue of his office, to be a member of, and to preside over it, whenever he assists at its sittings. The mayor will officiate, in room of the prefect, in those towns where there is no resident prefecture.—III. No person shall be eligible as a member of the chamber, unless he has himself been engaged in commerce at least ten years.—IV. The functions to be performed by the chambers of commerce are—To draw up memorials respecting the best means of promoting the prosperity of commerce.—To explain to gov. the causes that check or impede its progress.—To point out such resources as may be availed of, to superintend the execution of the public works relative to commerce, such, for example, as the repair of har-

bours, the navigation of rivers, and the execution of the laws respecting contraband.—V. The chambers of commerce shall hold a direct intercourse with the minister of the interior.—VI. The first institution of the chamber of commerce shall be proceeded in as follows:—The prefects, and where there are none, the mayors in those towns which are not head-residences of prefects, shall unite under their presidency from 40 to 60 of the principal merchants of the town, who shall proceed by a secret scrutiny, and an absolute majority of votes, to the election of members who are to compose the chamber.—VII. One third of the members of the chamber shall be changed every year; the members who go out are re-eligible. For the first two years after the estab. of the chamber, the members to go out are to be determined by lot. Their places shall be filled up by the chamber, and by a majority of votes.—VIII. Every appointment shall be transmitted to the minister of the interior, in order to receive his approbation.—IX. The chamber of commerce shall give in to the minister of the interior a statement of their expenses, and devise means for defraying them.—The minister will present their statements to gov.

Chap. II. Institution of a general council of commerce.—X. There shall be at Paris a general council of commerce. This council shall reside near the office of the minister of the interior.—XI. The members of the general council shall be appointed by the chambers of commerce.—Each chamber shall nominate two persons, and out of the whole the First Consul will choose fifteen. These 15 shall assemble together at Paris once or twice a year. Three of them shall be always on the spot.—No one shall be eligible unless he be actually engaged in commerce in the town sending the deputation, and unless he be in the town at the time of his nomination.—XII. The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws. *Buonaparte, First Consul.*

*Decree of the French Consuls relative to the Duty on Foreign Muslins.—St. Cloud. Dec. 15.*

The Consuls of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Finances, having considered the rates of the customs fixed March 15th, 1791, the law of April 29th, 1799, and the law of May 19th, 1802; having also heard the Council of State on the subject, issued the following order:—I. The duty of 400 francs, payable on every five myriagrams of embroidered muslin imported from abroad, shall be levied also on all other white cottons, stitched, embroidered or striped.—II. The Minister of Finances is to direct the execution of this order. It is to be enrolled among the laws.—*Buonaparte.*—By the First Consul, *H. B. Maret.*

DOMESTIC.

*From the London Gazette.—Whitehall, Jan. 1, 1803.*—The king has been pleased to appoint the right hon. Thomas Steele and John Hiley Addington, Esq. to the office of paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.—The king has been pleased to present the Rev. D. Dickson to the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, commonly called West Kirk, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Mr. William Paul, late minister there.—The king has also been pleased to present the Rev. D. Harris to the church and parish of Fearn, in the presbytery of Brechin, and county of Forfar: and the Rev. C. Anderson, to the church and parish of Gask, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and shire of Perth.

The gazette of Saturday contains an order of council, continuing, till the 31st of March, the prohibition against the exportation of any kind of corn or bread from England or Ireland, excepting from one



of these islands to the other, and excepting, also, malt and rice.—Another order, of the same date, prolongs, to the like period, the prohibition against the exportation of bulls, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, or swine, or the flesh of any of them, salted or otherwise; as also of butter, onions, or pulse, excepting only to his Majesty's settlements, the customary bond being given for their delivery therein.

The office of Surveyor of the Woods and Forests is a patent place, of which Lord Glenbervie has long had the reversion. The salary and perquisites amounted to about 4000l. per annum; but the salary is made a nett 3000l. to Lord Glenbervie, and all perquisites are abolished. The place being a patent one, his lordship is in no danger of losing it during his life. It is an office of some business, but not of great labour.

*Edinburgh, Dec. 30.*—Saturday, at an extraordinary meeting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, a letter was read from the right hon. Lord Visc. Melville, announcing his elevation to the peerage, and thanking them for the honour they had so repeatedly conferred on him, in chusing him their representative. A letter was also read from the right hon. the Lord Advocate, announcing his intention of offering himself a candidate to represent the city in parliament, in the room of Lord Visc. Melville.—A letter was voted to their late representative, thanking him for the great services done by him, both to his country and native city, and congratulating him on the honour so deservedly conferred on him by his sovereign.

*Bankrupts.*—Lane, B. Baker-street, agent.—Parr, W. Dominica, merchant.—Trigg, W. Kingston, corn-dealer.—Johnson, T. Newcastle, hardwareman.—Haswell, P. Guildford-street, carpenter.—Perkins, T. Blue-anchor road, Bermondsey.—Hidley, W. East Retford, Nottingham.—Leigh, E. Cheadle, calico-printer.—Winter, J. Combe St. Nicholas, leather-dresser.—Cripwell, T. Ruddington, Nottingham, hosiery.—Adamson, J. Manchester, merchant.

It is said that the Special Commission for the trial of Col. Despard and the other persons committed on charges of High Treason, will be opened at the New Sessions House, in the Borough of Southwark, on the 21st inst. when Lord Ellenborough, who is at the head of the Commission, will deliver his charge to the Grand Jury. The other Judges named in the Commission are, Baron Thompson, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, Mr. Justice Chambre.

On Wednesday his Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors and the Cabinet Ministers. The principal introductions were, Count Woronzof, Count Potockie, and Lord Cavan.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hiley Addington was elected to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Harwich.

#### DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*General Orders issued by the Earl of Cavan, immediately before his Departure from Egypt:—*  
*Head-Quarters, Alexandria, Oct. 10.*

As Major General the Earl of Cavan will embark this morning for Malta, Major Gen. Stewart will be pleased henceforward, to take upon himself the command of the troops of the army in Egypt. Major Gen. the Earl of Cavan, in notifying his departure to the troops in this country, earnestly solicits them to condescend to accept of his sincere and most grateful thanks for their conduct since he has had the honour to command. A conduct not only manifesting such discipline, obedience, and every principle of good soldiers, as must increase the fame and character they have heretofore acquired; but that also rendered his command as easy as it had been flattering and honourable to him. He congratulates the army on their having Major Gen. Stewart as their commander, an officer whose attachment

and regard to its interest and comforts, are as well known to every individual in it, as his experience and abilities. To Col. Beresford, Major Gen. the Earl of Cavan's obligations are most justly due, for his able execution of every duty; and particularly for his unremitting attention to the extreme troublesome one, attached to his situation, as commandant of Alexandria; to him solely are its inhabitants indebted for its present well established police; and for the tranquillity they now enjoy.—Lt. Col. Laird, Deputy Quarter-Master Gen., Lt. Col. Moore, Deputy Adjutant-Gen., Dr. Shapter, and every individual at the head of the different departments of the army, are well entitled to Major Gen. the Earl of Cavan's acknowledgments of approbation, for their assiduity and zeal, and for the assistance they have on all occasions afforded him, in forwarding the public service.—Major Gen. the Earl of Cavan is very sensible, that with great ease many officers may be found in the service possessing far superior abilities, and in every respect better qualified to command, than himself; but he is persuaded it would be attended with difficulty to find one that has been more anxiously zealous to promote the welfare and happiness of those he has commanded (especially those in Egypt) than he has been. If this declaration is thought of any value, he assures them of its continuation, and that his gratitude to the army in Egypt will never be obliterated from his memory.

*Copy of a Letter from the Secretary at War to the Inspecting Field Officers of the Recruiting Service:—War-Office, 17th December, 1802.*

It being thought proper that the pay and contingencies of the staff of the recruiting districts in G. Britain, should from the 25th instant, inclusive, be issued through the general agent for recruiting, resident in London, I have the honour to acquaint you therewith, and desire you will instruct the paymaster of the district under your inspection, that he is accordingly to draw upon Mr. Ridge, instead of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, for the said service, from the above date. I am further to acquaint you, that agreeably to the tenor of the communication made to the inspector gen. of the recruiting service, in my letter of the 23d ult. the paymaster is not to issue his drafts for the pay and allowance of commanding officers belonging to the staff of the district, until the end of the military month, except in case of any individual officer who may cease to belong thereto in the course thereof; and that he is to prepare a separate estimate of the pay and contingencies of the staff for each month, with a duplicate for the use of the gen. agent, and to transmit the said estimate and duplicate to this office, so that the same may be received here on or before the 12th of each month, in order that the issues may be received accordingly.

C. Yorke.

*General Distribution of the British Army, January 1, 1803.*

	Regiment		Fe. Inf.		Tot. Ba.		Inv. Co.	
	Cav.	Inf.						
England and Wales	20	23	—	—	43	19	—	—
North Britain	2	0	—	—	8	0	—	—
Ireland	8	21	4	—	33	—	—	—
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	4	—	—	4	13	—	—
Gibraltar	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Egypt and Malta	1	8	—	—	9	—	—	—
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	—	7	1	—	8	—	—	—
West-Indies	—	21	—	—	21	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope, Goree, &c.	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
East-Indies, and on Passage to	5	19	—	—	24	—	—	—
On Passage to England or Ireland from sundry places	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Total	36	126	5	—	167	36*	—	—

\* Exclusive of the Seven Royal Garrison Battalions at present forming.



## Statement of the Distribution of the Naval British Force to this Day.

	Line.	50's	Frig.	Sps.	Tot.
In Port and fitting, and with sealed orders .....	9	3	41	51	95
Guard Ships .....	1	0	0	0	1
In the English and Irish Channels .....	0	0	5	11	16
On the Downs and North Sea stations .....	0	0	7	14	21
At the West-India Islands and on the Passage .....	2	0	6	21	29
On the Jamaica station .....	2	0	9	9	20
America and Newfoundland stations .....	7	1	4	3	15
Cape of Good Hope, East-Indies, and on the Passage .....	6	7	13	15	41
Coast of Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal and Gibraltar .....	0	0	2	3	5
Mediterranean and on Passage ..	10	2	21	13	46
Hospital and Prison Ships .....	1	0	0	2	3

Total in Commission.....

38 13 107 141 299

Receiving Ships.....

6 0 7 1 14

Serviceable and repairing for

23 1 10 2 36

In Ordinary .....

106 11 56 71 273

Building .....

24 0 9 3 34

Total.....

197 25 219 218 659

## State of the Ordinary at each Port.

Portsmouth.....	39	3	28	15	85
Plymouth .....	48	1	21	21	91
Chatham.....	43	7	18	2	70
Sheerness .....	3	1	7	10	21
River .....	2	0	30	27	59

Total.....

135 12 104 75 326

Birth.—On the 27th ult. the lady of the Hon. Chas. Grey, M.P. of a son.

Marriage.—On Monday, Lord Andover, to the Hon. Miss Dutton.

Deaths.—At Greenwich, Lieut-gen. Ayre, of the Artillery.—At Altona, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Clifford.—On Friday, at Ham, Sir W. Parker, vice-admiral of the red.—At Twickenham, Sir R. Perryn, kt. late one of the barons of the exchequer.

STOCKS.	FRI.	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.
Bank Stock ...	187	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr. C.R. Ann...	71½	—	71½	71½	71½	71½
5 pr. Ct. Ann...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 per Ct. 1797..	101½	—	101½	102	101½	101½
Omnium .....	4½ dis	—	3½ dis	3½ dis	3½ dis	4½ dis

## LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amster. C. F. 35	11 2 us.	Leghorn .....	49¾
Do. at sight.. 35	7	Naples .....	41¼
Rotterdam .. 36	2 us	Genoa.....	45¼
Hamburgh .. 34	2 2½ us.	Venice .. 52	livres piccole
Altona..... 34	3 2½ us.	effective per £.	ster.
Paris 1 day.. 24	4	Lisbon .....	67¼
Paris .....	24 8 2 us.	Oporto .....	67½
Bordeaux .. 24	9	Dublin .....	12
Cadiz .....	35½ effect.	Bilboa .....	35½ D
Madrid..... 35½ effect.		Agio, bank on Hol.	p.

## PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat pr q. 45s. to 57s.		Hops per cwt. 120s. to 273s.	
Rye. .... 35 .. 38		Hay per load.... 90 .. 145	
Barley. .... 23 .. 27		Beef, per stone 4s. to 5s.	
Malt..... 42 .. 46		Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	
Oats .....	17 .. 23	Veal .... 6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.	
Pease (white).... 36 .. 40		Pork.... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	
Beans (horse).... 34 .. 38		Tallow .....	4s. 7d.
Flour per sack .. 45 .. 49		Av. of Sugar pr cw 35s. 6d.	
seconds..... 40 .. 45		Salt, per Bushel 13s. 10d.	
Coals per chal.... 53 .. 60		Bread 9½d the Quar. Loaf.	

## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

We were strongly inclined to confine our political remarks of this week to the internal concerns of our own country; but, the *Moniteur*, the Official Gazette of the French government, of the 1st instant contains an article (see p. 6), which absolutely commands our immediate attention. It is extremely painful and disgusting to us to be compelled to devote so large a portion of our scanty columns to a commentary on so base and infamous a publication, but base and infamous as it is, it, unhappily is the organ through which our degraded country must now learn its fate.—A sentence, in Lord Pelham's speech of the 15th ultimo, the writer of this hostile manifesto has taken for his text. His Lordship said, (True Briton, 16 Dec.) that, "he disclaimed the opinion advanced by the noble Lord [Ld. Grenville] as that of His Majesty's ministers, that they wish to trust merely to time; as it was certainly their intention to take advantage of every circumstance upon the continent, which could contribute to the security of this country."—The translation into French, though not precisely correct, does not materially differ from the original. The *Moniteur* begins its comments by charging our ministers with an endeavour again "to disturb the peace of the continent," by employing, into every corner of it, emissaries for the purpose of "disseminating the seeds of carnage and desolation." That this charge is most atrociously false we well know; but, that it will be so regarded by the nations of the continent, we have not the confidence to hope. The "mothers of Germany" many and Italy," that is to say, the old women of those countries, and not only the old women, but the young women and the men too, will believe every word that the *Moniteur* says on the subject; and we wish that we could, without deceiving our readers, bid them hope, that the sovereigns of Europe would not participate in that belief, which the assertions of a dreaded power seldom fails to inspire. On the views, which the French have in circulating falsehoods of this sort, we have frequently had occasion to remark. They are extensive, they are grand, they strike at the very root of our existence, and they must be encountered, not by vain diplomatic attempts, but by force of arms, or, as Mr. Burke predicted, "down we go, and all the world cannot save us!"—But, important, dreadfully important, as are the menaces relative to our expulsion from the continent, those which the *Moniteur* has now thrown out with respect to the British press and the British parliament are infinitely more so.—As to the former, it is

"Lord Grenville a tort de dire que nous voulons nous en rapporter au temps seulement. Notre intention est de profiter de toutes les occasions favorables qui pourraient survenir sur le continent pour contribuer à la sûreté de notre pays."



stated, that "the sum of *five hundred pounds* " is given" [by the government, of course] "to a *miserable* emigrant for publishing a libel " against the grandson of Frederick II.— "Against that *wise* prince, who is beloved by " his people, and to whom Europe is, in some " measure, indebted for the *repose* and tran- " quillity, which it begins to enjoy." †—Why this *circumlocutive* appellation of His Prussian Majesty? If he has all the good qualities which the *Moniteur* has discovered in him, why not call him Frederick *the fourth*? Why seek to prop up his character by calling him "the " *grandson* of Frederick II?" The *little* grand- son of Frederick the *great*! We much ques- tion if the "*miserable* emigrant," whoever he be, has written any thing more severe against the "*wise* prince," who has, it seems, been serving Europe in the capacity of *nurse*, and who has, indeed, largely contributed towards that *repose*, that sleep, from which, we greatly fear she never will more awake.—The "*libel*," of which the *Moniteur* here complains, and against which it has, once before, at least, given way to its abuse, is, indeed, well worthy of all its infamous malice; it is a work, which every statesman, legislator, and politician in Europe ought to learn by heart; it does, in truth, give no very flattering picture of the conduct of the court of Berlin, and that of the other princes, who have condescended to be- come the creatures of Buonaparté, but it is not a whit less true on that account; it de- fends His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the august head of the empire, against the atro- cious calumnies that the French government and its English hirelings have bestowed on him, it calls upon the Emperor of Russia to escape, in time, from the serpent, which will finally devour him, and it shows, that, if the *will* be not wanting, Europe yet possesses the *means* of salvation. All this may be *libellous* in the eyes of Buonaparté, but it is very true, and very necessary to be said; and, as to the author of the work, "*miserable*" as he may be, we are much deceived by the nobleness of his sentiments if he would not despise five hundred pounds from the present ministry as much as he despises the Corsican and his slaves. Is there not, however, something evidently in- consistent in the clamours of the *Moniteur* against this writer and his work? He may be "*MISERABLE*:" a loyal subject of the King of France *must* be miserable: but, in point of mind and talent, that man, who can thus goad and mortify the *Moniteur*, the Official Gazette of France, the *livre des destins*; who can thus provoke it to an attempt at recrimination, thus drive it to the most pitiful falsehoods in order

† " Dans le même temps, on donne 500 liv. sterl. " à un *miserable* émigré pour imprimer un libelle contre " le petit-fils de Frédéric II, contre ce prince sage, " aimé de ses peuples, auquel l'Europe doit en partie " la tranquillité et le repos dont elle commence à " jouir."

to ward off his blows, that man cannot, as a writer, be so very miserable. The fact is, that the work in question is a *chef-d'œuvre* of po- litical writing: in the short compass of 80 pages, it contains a most complete view of the state in which Germany will be placed by the new distribution of the resources, the dignities, and the power of that Empire; with irresisti- ble argument, it maintains the cause of justice and of honour, and, with eloquence no less forcible, it calls for resistance against further insult, encroachment, and robbery. That the Official Gazette of France, that the gazette which conveys Buonaparté's behests to Hol- land and Switzerland, and that styles our gra- cious Sovereign the rewarder of assassins, that this infamous vehicle, should call such a work libellous, is perfectly natural, but, after having read it with the utmost attention, and with no greater attention than delight, we can perceive in it not a single phrase, to which the most ingenious advocate would be able to give a li- bellous interpretation; and, for our own sakes as well as for that of our readers, we are truly sorry, that it appeared too late for us to give a convincing proof of our sincerity in this re- spect, by inserting a translation of it in the Supplement to our second volume\*.—But, it is not *falsehood* and *inconsistency* that the French Official Gazette contains on this topic, which most concerns us: it is its *menaces*. "What," says the *Moniteur*, "if the King of Prussia " were to *demand satisfaction* for conduct so " strange from a nation with whom he is at " peace, and from a government to which he " has preserved the electorate of Hanover." † Why, without taking into consideration the important circumstances of having *preserved* to our government the electorate of Hanover, we scruple not to give it as our decided opi- nion, that, if the King of Prussia were to "demand *satisfaction*" from the Addingtons and Hawkesburies, they would do all in their power to give it him, because they know, that he has Buonaparté at his back, and for no other earthly reason. Mr. Addington, in speaking about Mr. Peltier, is, by his own news-paper, reported to have laid great stress on the circumstances of the latter being a *foreigner*; and, we repeat, that there prevails, through almost the whole country, a disposi- tion to sacrifice the royalist French on the altar of peace with the republicans. For this dis- position, this base, this abominable disposition, it will, indeed, be most severely and most justly punished; but, in the mean time, the sacrifice will be made; and we do most earnestly ex-

\* This work is called, "*L'Empire Germanique di- visée en Départemens sous la préfecture de l'Electeur de* " \* \* \* \* \* Published by Dulau, Soho Square

† " Eh! si le Roi de Prusse exigeait punition " d'une conduite aussi étrange de la part d'une na- " tion avec laquelle il est en paix, de la part d'un " gouvernement auquel il a conservé l'Etat d'Ha- " novre!"



hort all those loyal gentlemen to cease the exertion of their talents in so desperate a cause.—The *Moniteur* proceeds:—"To insult all the governments of Europe, they" [the English] "recur to the same principles with the Tunisians and Algerines, who, although at peace, insult the flag of all nations. But these attack only feeble powers; and surely France, Russia, and Prussia, may, at last, become tired with this excess of licence" [of the British press], and say:—"YOU SHALL DO SO NO LONGER!!!" Ah! says't thou so? Now, in the name of "the birth-right of Britons," of "the palladium of freemen;" in the name of patriotism, where are the ghosts, the indignant ghosts of honest Russell and Sidney? and where is that living "champion of liberty," Charles Fox?—This "hero of the press," this "scourge of despotism," once amused the parliament and the nation, during the best part of a whole winter, with notices and motions, and resolutions, and bills and debates about the "law and the fact," and regarded it as a glorious victory, when, at last, he made juries, in matters of libel, the judges of both. What will he say now? What will now become of his law and his fact? And where are all his typographical coadjutors, whose very veins seemed to run with ink, and who, during ten whole years, have been pouring an uninterrupted torrent of malicious falsehoods on all those who endeavoured to prevent the success of the French revolutionists, that success which now threatens them with total and well-merited annihilation? It will certainly be a mortifying circumstance in our lives to see the press of England destroyed by the mandates of France; but we will not deny, that, when we reflect on the conduct of that press for five and-twenty years past; when we reflect on the large share, which it has had in the guilt of the two great rebellions, which have finally produced the present state of things; when we reflect on its seditious and disloyal principles and precepts, on its base and malignant aspersion of the American loyalists, of the unfortunate King of France and his Family, and on the rancour with which, in many instances, it yet pursues the remains of that family and their adherents; when we reflect on all this, we cannot but feel much less pain than we otherwise should, at its approaching dissolution.—The next topic which presses itself upon our notice is, the revived charge against Mr. Windham, of having spoken degradingly of the Russians. This charge we refuted before, (Vol. II. p. 859.) and, have only to refer our readers to what we then said.

"Four insulter tous les gouvernemens de l'Europe, on s'appuie du même principe que les Tunisiens et les Algériens, qui, quoiqu'en paix, insultent le pavillon de toutes les nations; mais on doit réfléchir qu'ils ne s'attaquent qu'aux puissances faibles; et certes la France, la Russie, et la Prusse peuvent enfin se fatiguer de cet excès de licence, et dire que cela ne va plus."

—Mr. Windham and Lord Grenville, who have hitherto enjoyed exclusively, the honour of Buonaparté's hatred, have now, it seems, found an associate in Lord Minto. To these three, in particular, the *Moniteur* expressed great dislike, because, as it observed in a former manifesto, their counsels would be dangerous to England; and, as it perceives a possibility of their coming into power as ministers, or, at least, apprehends some danger from their speeches as members of parliament, it has obligingly suggested a method of getting rid of them in both capacities, as thus:—"It would be a patriotic and wise law which should ordain that displaced ministers should not, for the first seven years after their dismissal, be competent to sit in the English parliament. Another law, not less wise, would be, that every member, who should insult a friendly people and power, should be condemned to silence for two years. When the tongue offends, the tongue must suffer punishment."\*—Now, let it be once more noticed, and well remembered, that the *Moniteur*, the paper from which these words are taken, is the official gazette of the French government, the London Gazette of France. It has, at the head of each number, the following words:—"Nous sommes autorisés à prévenir nos souscripteurs, qu'à dater du 7 Nivôse, an 8, le *Moniteur*, est le seul journal officiel:" that is, "We are authorised to inform our subscribers, that from the 7 Nivôse, year 8, the *Moniteur* is the only official journal."—This being the case, our ministers cannot have the smallest pretext for regarding the manifesto, on which we are now remarking, as any thing other than the words of the French government; and, we are sure, that no man of common sense and common spirit will see, or affect to see, in the passage we have last quoted, any thing short of a direct attempt to interfere in and to regulate the proceedings in parliament, to restrain the liberty of speech amongst the members, to dictate the laws which they are to pass, and to chastise those amongst them who may prove refractory to the will of France. Nor was this, even this, unforeseen or untold, as one of the consequences of the abject tone in which the peace of Amiens was negotiated and concluded. To the pusillanimous conduct of the last parliament itself, we must also attribute a share of this indelible disgrace, the almost inconceivable infamy, with which it is now attempted to mark for ever the character of this nation, once the first upon the scroll of honour. We remember, and so must

\* "Une loi patriotique, sage, serait celle qui ordonnerait que les ministres sortans, ne pourraient siéger pendant les sept premières années de leur sortie, au parlement d'Angleterre.—Une autre loi, non moins sage, serait que tout membre qui insulterait à un peuple et à une puissance amie, fût condamné au silence pendant deux ans. Lorsque la langue pèche, il faut punir la langue."

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our readers, that Mr. Elliot was called to account, by the late Attorney-General, for daring to express his doubts of the sincerity of Buonaparté's intentions: Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Pitt pitched the key of submission, by inculcating (what was *never done on any former occasion*) forbearance of language, in debate, as respecting the Consul of France, and, when the Moniteur abused Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham for the part they took in the discussions on the peace, the demi-official paper, the True Briton, cried, well done: "Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham," said that prostituted slave, "are pretty *roughly handled* in the French official paper, on account of their violent anti-pacific principles, and, we must confess, we think, with *justice enough*." (*True Briton*, June 8, 1802.) Where, then, is the wonder, that the Moniteur now more boldly interferes? Who can blame those, who speak through that vehicle, for now dictating laws to the British parliament, and for threatening to *chastise* its refractory members. Indeed, so evident was it, that the tone of the peace would lead to this result, that we ventured to predict it at the time:—"Of his animadversions he" [Buonaparté] "has been unusually liberal. He has emitted his venom on all those, who have ventured to question the moderation and sincerity of his views, and has given us no very unintelligible hint, that such disbelief may, *ere long*, be followed with chastisement." The ministerial print, (the True Briton), has already cried *peccavi*, and this circumstance, while it will, doubtless, serve as an example to other offenders, enables us to form a tolerably correct judgment of the disposition of those, who will, probably, have it in their power to torture us into silence. Nor has the Consul confined himself to a censorship over the language and sentiments of our news-papers: he has *shown a disposition to enter the chapel of St. Stephen*; and, as far as words can go, to be an imitator of a 'great man' of our own country, whom, in more than one trait, he appears to have chosen as a model. Cromwell, indeed, sent a troop of horse to silence those who had the hardihood to dispute his moderation and sincerity. But, Buonaparté is only a young man yet; and, we have no doubt, that he lives in hopes to see the day, when a second Pride's purge shall consume what the Moniteur has so happily begun. We are perfectly serious. It is the nature of such a man to be presuming; and, it cannot be denied, that the experience which Buonaparté has already had of our baseness, is well calculated to encourage his presumption. The gross violation, the open and daring violation of the laws of our country, committed, with impunity, by the bearers of the preliminary treaty, was, we fear, the beginning of a series of acts, under

"which the constitution of England is destined to perish." (*Register*, Vol. I. p. 317.)—We shall be asked, perhaps, if we do *really* think, that this prediction is in the way of fulfilment; if we really think, that the ministers are base enough to propose laws at the dictates of Buonaparté, and, if they were to do so, that the people are base enough to approve of their conduct. To the former we answer, that we should hope not; to the latter, we say, NO. No: the people of England are not yet sunk to this dreadful state of degradation: God grant that they never may! We would rather see them extirpated to the last man; we would rather, were it the will of Heaven, see them swallowed by the earth, or crushed by the thunderbolt, and share in their awful fate, than behold that day of everlasting shame and infamy! But who shall assure us that that day will not come? Who that has observed the progress of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, of Germany; who that has observed our own progress, that recollects what we were, and that sees what we are; who that has seen how far we have fallen in the space of eighteen months, and how fast we are still falling, shall say, that we shall not reach the bottom? No great event, such as that of which we are now speaking, was ever brought about all at once. The empire of Germany has been for some time sinking to its present state; France did not, in a few months, acquire the power to regulate the legislative assemblies of Holland and Switzerland. We have, considering the short space of time since our decline, or rather our fall, began, made a greater progress than either of those once independent powers. First, his Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs debased himself, or his office, at least, by beseeching an audience of a *commissary for prisoners*; next the *abandonment of the honour of the flag*; next the affair of *Lundberg and Lauriston*; next that of *Napper Tandy*; next that of *Captain d'Auvergne*; next the *prosecution of Mr. Peltier*, while the national exhibitions of Paris represent our government as the *hivers of assassins*, and while the official gazette of France styles our Sovereign the *rewarder of assassins*; and who, then, shall assure us, that, after some few other intermediate steps, we shall not at last come to that which the Moniteur has now recommended? Who that has heard the sentiment, that "*no change ought to take place in our ministry, lest such change should furnish a neighbouring power with a pretext for going to war with us*;" who that has heard this sentiment will dare to assert, that the assembly, in which it was uttered, and by which it could be tolerated, and even received with approbation, will never yield obedience to the mandates of that "*neighbouring power*?" The practice of France is, to throw out to all nations hints of her *distant intentions*. We are not, therefore, to conclude,



that the *projet de loi*, now announced to us is a mere vapour, because she does not insist upon its *immediate* adoption. She is profoundly skilled in the nature of the human mind, which she first familiarises with her notions, and when that is once done, the road to success is much less difficult than men generally imagine. She has talked of a "Western nation," consisting of the French, the English, the Italians, &c. She is inculcating the opinion, that such an union would *prevent wars*; and, who shall say, that that opinion will not be generally, as it already is partially, adopted? Who shall say, that this motive, at all times so powerful with a rich and enervated people (and particularly so with this nation at this time) co-operating with the indignation and disgust which men must feel at being governed by such people as the Addingtons, will not produce the effect which the rulers of France have in view? With a constant dread and admiration of its enemy, and a constant distrust and contempt of its own government, no nation ever did, or ever can, long maintain its independence: under such circumstances, the votary of wealth sees, in the power of the foe, a pledge for his security, while men of other minds feel the consolation, that, in losing their country and its name, they also get rid of its disgrace.—But, the *Moniteur*, at the same time that it demands the expulsion, or the silencing, of the parliamentary adversaries of France, makes an appeal to the *people*, and, in a manner by no means equivocal, calls upon them to revive their clamours for a *reform of the parliament itself*. "These men" [Mr. Windham, &c.] "act according to neither the opinion nor the will of the English *people*. That people so enlightened, so contemplative, have different sentiments, and a different spirit: and, if they had had the *choosing* of their representatives, they would not have chosen Lord Grenville, Mr. Windham, and Lord Minto\*."—Mr. Reeves was prosecuted, by order of the House of Commons, for representing the two houses of Parliament as no more than *branches* of the government of England, and for saying that those branches might be hewn off and cast into the fire, without destroying the trunk. What will those jealous and zealous guardians of our liberties now say to the *Moniteur*, who has struck at the very root of the tree? Mr. Wilberforce and the other *reformers* will, doubtless, approve of these hints from the other side of the water; nor should we at all wonder, if they were to furbish up, and give us a new edition of their old speeches at the Yorkshire meeting, and of other documents, relative to those precious

\* "Ces hommes ne font ni l'opinion ni la volonté du peuple Anglais. Cette nation si éclairée, si méditative, a une autre marche et un autre esprit: et si elle eût eu à nommer ses représentans, elle n'aurait pas choisi Lord Grenville, Windham, Minto."

projects of the "*safe* politicians," which were turned to such admirable account by Hardy and Horne Tooke. The truth is, that the *Moniteur* knows us well, much better than we know ourselves, and it very artfully and ably avails itself of that knowledge.—That *war is ruin to this country* is the maxim on which all the operations of France proceed. This secret she has learnt from ourselves; it was, on our part, the basis of the peace of Amiens; it has, by clear implication at least, been a thousand times declared by the ministers, and is daily and hourly openly, and in explicit terms, avowed by their adherents all over the country; indeed, it is notorious, that it was, and is the standing reply to every argument urged against the peace. While this maxim continues to be held, we shall have no war; nor can we ever hope to see any check to the insults and encroachments of France. Let who will come into power, the situation of the country will, in this respect, be the same: and, those who hope that Mr. Pitt's return to the helm (which, by the-by, Buonaparté's *projet de loi* renders impossible for five years yet to come) would save us, do not seem to perceive, that we are in a calm instead of a storm, that we are in danger of perishing from a leak, and not from the mismanagement of the rudder. The minds of the people are debased; they have, by the conditions of the peace and by the arguments in justification thereof, been taught to believe, that war, for *any cause*, is ruin; that it is, as we formerly expressed ourselves, the *accursed thing*, and that it ought to be avoided at the risk even of life itself. The consequences of this dangerous and degrading notion were predicted by Mr. Windham, and his prediction is now most amply and awfully verified:—"What the condition and feelings of the country would be in this latter case" a renewal of the war], "I need hardly point out. The dread, in fact, of what they would be, will operate so strongly, that the case will never happen. The country will never bear to put itself in a situation, in which the sense of its own folly will press upon it in a way so impossible to be endured. At all events, with its present feelings and opinions, the country never *can* go to war again, let France do what she will: for, if we are of opinion, that war, continued at present, must be ruin, in the course of a few years, what do we suppose it must be, when, to replace us, where we now are, we must begin by the recovery of that list of places, which the present treaty has given up? France, therefore, *will be under no necessity of going to war with us*: and, nothing but her own intemperance and insolence, and an opinion of our endurance and weakness, beyond even what they may be found to deserve, can force upon us that extremity. She has much

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“safer and surer means of going to work; means, at the same time, sufficiently quick to satisfy any ordinary ambition: *she has nothing to do but to trust to the progress of her own power in peace, quickened, as often as she shall see occasion, by a smart threat of war.* I cannot conceive the object, which a judicious application of these two means is not calculated to obtain. *A peace, such as France has now made, mixed with proper proportions of a seasonable menace of war, is a specific, for undoing a rival country, which seems to me impossible to fail.*” (*Speech on the Preliminaries, Nov. 4, 1801.*)—This is now fulfilled to the very letter. France does *trust to her power in peace* (and a fearful progress she is making); she does quicken it, now and then, with a *smart threat of war*; and she is going on towards the accomplishment of our ruin even faster than Mr. Windham himself could have supposed: she is going on to take country after country under her protection, she is drawing her battalions round all our colonies, posting them at every entrance and out-let, and the moment we dare to look at her (for the ministers profess to do no more), she gives us a smart slap on the cheek through the means of the *Moniteur*; she depreciates our funds, and threatens us with further and more serious chastisement.—And, what say the ministers to all this? It is evident, that, though the chief load of the abuse is poured out on Lords Grenville and Minto, and Mr. Windham, the blow and the threat are, in this last instance, aimed at the present ministers, the speech of one of whom [Lord Pelham] furnishes the text. What, therefore, do they say to all this? Hear, reader, and blush at being under their rule:—“The character of Madame Buonaparte has been much *misrepresented*. She is a lady of plain and unaffected manners, extremely civil and attentive, and at all times desirous of making every body about her happy and contented.”—This, this base, this crawling paragraph, was inserted in that very number of their demi-official gazette, which contained the hostile manifesto of the *Moniteur*, on which manifesto not one word of disapprobation was bestowed! But, mark well, that it was the sentiment of Lord Pelham, and not of the Addingtons and Hawkesburies, that the *Moniteur*, had censured; and we must desire our readers not to be astonished, if that nobleman should not long remain amongst “the safe politicians.”

Having bestowed so much of our room on this subject, we shall be compelled to postpone what we intended to say on some others, and to be very concise as to the rest.—The public papers have stated, that the Dutch have refused to make the loan required by France. This, we believe, is not so: on the contrary, we have every reason to suppose, that the loan has actually been concluded on, as we have now be-

fore us a letter from Holland by the last mail, containing the following remark:—“The *additional* taxes, occasioned by the loan, are at present  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per centum on the capital and 7 per centum on the income, which may be computed, in all, at 17 per centum upon the income!”

Malta will, we believe, be given up in a short time. The pretended *guarantee*, which our ministers will affect to have obtained from Russia, is, in fact and in truth, a *mandate* on the part of that power, conjointly with France, that *we should fulfil the treaty of Amiens!* This is the valuable guarantee, which they are about to obtain from Russia.—In their demi-official journal of the 30th of October last, they assured the public, that they would retain in their hands a compensation for the recent aggrandizement of France: “If the Chief Consul,” said they, “annexes Piedmont to the republic, let us keep Malta—if he interferes in the affairs of Holland, let us keep the Cape, Demarara, and Essequibo.”—Well; he has annexed Piedmont to the republic; he has interfered, and he does interfere, in the affairs of Holland: but Malta is to be given up, as the Cape and Demarara and Essequibo already are.—It is not, however, that the ministers have, since that time, changed their opinion of the views of Buonaparté, but that he has changed his opinion of them, and has, since they published the above quoted words, publicly declared *approbation of them*, and deprecated the views of those who wished to remove them from their places. We beg our readers to pay attention to this circumstance; it is the clue to all their conduct.

The speech (see p. 12) of Buonaparté to the Swiss deputies, or rather to those creatures who are called the Swiss deputies, being a tissue of falsehoods, contradictions, and nonsense, well seasoned with bombast and arrogance, it is, in every respect worthy of its author. If he be really convinced, that *one government only* is not suitable for Switzerland, why has he forced Switzerland to submit to *one government only*? And, why should not the descendants of William Tell wear chains and pay taxes? Ought their neighbours to supply all their wants? By what decree of heaven is it, that all those who have not the honour of descending from William Tell, are to pay tribute and wear chains?—But, we must postpone any further comments on the nonsense of the Consul, till another opportunity, only requesting our readers to observe, that, on this, as well as all other occasions, Buonaparté has not failed to speak most despihtfully and insultingly of England, all connexion with which he absolutely and peremptorily forbids, under pain of the severest chastisement. He describes us as a nation “hostile to France,” and, as a *proof* of this hostility, he alludes to the attempt, or rather the *alleged attempt*, of



our poor ministers to renew, or rather to continue, our old connection with the Swiss!

On domestic matters we have no room to insert the observations, which several transactions appear to call for: we cannot, however, refrain from saying a word or two on the transmigrations and re-transmigrations of that keen, that wise statesman, that flower of "THE family," Mr. J. Hiley Addington, who, after bobbing up and down, and backward and forward, like a Will o'the Wisp, after being shoved to and fro like the bolt of a door, seems, at last, to be settled, for a little while, at least, at the Pay office, upon about *two thousand pounds* a year; and most heartily do we congratulate our readers on the event; for, as we before stated, we really began to apprehend, that "the family" had fixed its rapacious eyes on the bishoprick of Durham. The church has had a narrow escape!

It is now, we are told, decided, that Mr. Addington is to come down, after the recess, and propose a grant of £.200,000 to the Stadtholder! With what face the ministry will do this, without explaining to the country, how this expense comes to fall upon it, at last, we know not; but, for braving out such a transaction, there is, perhaps, nothing like your *modest, conscientious, well-meaning* man, one of these, with his hand upon his heart, in a tone and attitude half theatrical and half methodistical, will, without a blush, utter what any other of God's creatures would be ashamed but to think.

Another blow, another cup of humiliation, is at hand, to convince his Majesty of the fatal effects of submitting to the counsels of a ministry without birth, public character, or talents. This blow, of which the ministers themselves are not, perhaps, yet informed, is no less than a seizure (as part of the indemnities) of the dominions which come to the elector of Hanover at the death of the Margrave of Anspach, while those of that prince's dominions, which fall to the lot of Prussia, remain untouched. And will not the blood of the Addingtons mutiny at this? Will they, whose dominions have been so greatly augmented by their gracious sovereign, they who have, indeed, got part of his own royal domains, will they tamely suffer him to be robbed of his German territories, of his hereditary possessions? \* \* \* \* \*

We regret, that want of room prevents us from pursuing this subject.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

On the subject of the INVINCIBLE STANDARD I must, without further delay, trouble the reader with a few words.—A publication has appeared, at Edinburgh (where the 42d regiment now is), containing, not any evidence gathered from the officers or any other

persons of that corps, but a long string of abuse on the writer of LUTZ's narrative, and a poor pettifogging criticism on the testimony of *Corporal Schmid*. The statement of the Sinclairs is *repeated* and *insisted* on, and so is that of Ker Porter of Panorama notoriety; and the writer, who signs himself "A RETIRED OFFICER," calls upon the *Attorney-General* to do the rest by prosecuting me for a *libel* on the Highlanders!!!—And is *this* all that can be said and done against the cause of LUTZ? Is this all that *Edinbro*, with the 42d regiment in its belly, can bring forth?—I do not know, that I should not be justified in imputing this publication to the 42d regiment, and in treating them accordingly; it is published in the same place where they are; it is immediately republished in London by HERIOT, the same Scotchman who published the proceedings of the Highland Society. These circumstances are strong. I will, however, suspend my reply for a little while longer: a fortnight more will, I think, be quite sufficient time for the 42d regiment to *disclaim* the pretensions set up by Sinclair, and for the Highland Society to correct the error, which they have been the means of promulgating.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tyro's" Letter on Malta, for which we are much obliged to him, shall appear in our next.—"A FREEHOLDER's" third letter shall also appear in our next, if possible.—F. F.'s excellent remarks, on the navy bill, and other matters connected therewith, we postpone for a week, but not without great reluctance. "DETECTOR's" observations on Mr. Addington's vain boasting were prepared for insertion, but there was not, as he will perceive, sufficient room for so long an article, however excellent the matter. In truth, *long essays* must, of necessity, be frequently postponed for several weeks, in waiting for a convenient opportunity.—Jos. F. F.'s and also F. L.'s notices respecting Serjeant Sinclair and the standard, we shall endeavour to profit from. That subject becomes daily of more importance. Shame, lasting shame and disgrace, must fall somewhere.—T. B. on the Post-Office, has our thanks. He and the public may rest assured, that we shall, very shortly, bring that subject forward in a way that shall command attention from those, whose *duty* it is to afford redress. We most heartily despise the interested advice of those, whose "loyalty" and whose "piety" consist solely in fattening themselves and their relations upon the plunder of the country.—We grudge no man the recompense, or the bounty, which his merits, his services, or his birth, may entitle him to; but one cannot contentedly see the public money squandered on creatures of yesterday, possessing no one earthly qualification, except such as a man of worth would be ashamed of.—This affair of the Post-office must, and shall, be canvassed to the bottom. It is an abuse, which *ought not* to be tolerated, and, if it be tolerated and protected, the fact shall, at any rate, be known to the world. "A LOVER OF TRUTH" will please to observe, that nothing shall provoke us to make Scotland answerable for the conduct of Sir J. Sinclair and the serjeant of that name; as well might the world censure us for the conduct of Charles Fox or the Addingtons.